HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ir. PRICE (Rep., Iows) - in reference to the payment

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio)-To authorize the Score

be carried out, as the Capital has not rooms enough for the accommonation of committees. The resolution was

printing 19,000 extra copies of the correspondence be-tween the President and Gen. Grant. Committee on

tween the Freshent and Gen. Grant. Committee on Printing.

LAWYERS FRES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HIGEY (Lep., Cal.) offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to furnish information as to the guns poul by his department, yearly, for the services of lawyers since 1800.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON-STANTON CORRESPONDENCE -CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT TO SECRETARY STAN-TON-GEN. KILPATRICK FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY-THE GREEK MISSION-GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN FOR THE COURT OF ST. JAMES -JUDGE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

The President's rejoinder to Gen. Grant, accompanied by statements of members of the Cabinet, was delivered to Gen. Grant at noon to-day. Copies are to be sent to the House to-morrow, in response to the resolution of Mr. Brooks adopted this afternoon.

In the Senate to-day two resolutions were offered directing inquiry to be made concerning the rights of colored persons on the Washington and Alexandria Railroad. It appears that on Saturday last a mulatto woman, who has charge of the ladies' waiting-room of the Senate gallery, went to Alexandria on this road. She entered the ladies' car unchallenged and traveled in it to her journey's end. Returning she was in company with a colored man, and then, and not till then, she was ascertained to be a negro. She and her escort were denied admittance to the ladies' ear and compelled to ride in the smoking car. Hence the resolutions of Messrs, Summer and Morrill of Maine this morning. The Reconstruction debate came up at one o'clock. Messrs. Harlan and Tipton made strong speeches in favor of the Congressional plan. Garret Davis has the floor for to-

The House, during the first three hours of the ses sion to-day, was a scene of confusion, and reminded one of the assembling of a new Congress. This was caused by the resolution passed last week providing for a new drawing for seats. It was about 2 o'clock when the drawing began, and nearly a whole hour was consumed before it was ended. The drawing of seats is always looked upon as eminently the time for a few hours of fun-a time when every member is expected to be in good humor. To-day was no exception to the rule. An effort was made by those occupying the choice seats in the Hall to rescind the resolution, but it was defeated by only a few votes. Numerous funny resolutions were proposed, amid laughter and the witty sayings of individual members. The Speaker was made hoarse answering ques tions, and in striving to maintain order he almost destroyed a gavel in pounding members down. This excitement after a while became exhaustive, and the drawing was begun. Poland was the first name called, and the gentleman was greeted with laughter and hurrahing. This was caused by the fact that he was the mover of the resolution providing for the change of sents. Many changes were made. The Democrats had an easy matter of it, as the demand for seats on their side of the House was by no means in excess of the supply, and they had many choices. About 30 Republicans were compelled to take seats with the Democracy, the Republican side having been filled up before their names were called. After the drawing of seats had been completed the galleries, which were crowded to excess, soon became almost descried, and the House resumed business. A resolution which was introduced, calling upon the State Department for certain matters connected with the purchase of Aliaska, which was considered favorable to the purchase, met with cries of objection from all parts of the House. This is looked upon as a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing. Mr. Stevens's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to turn over to the Committee on Reconstruction all the evidence taken by said Committee in the impeachment investigatio is considered very significant of what that committee is doing. In the Grant-Johnson matter, the resolution was passed unanimously. The last hour and a half of the session was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill. During the debate on this bill, Mr. Laffin, the able Chairman of the Printing Committee of the House, submitted a telling exhibit of the expense of the public printing.

The Judiciary Committee to-day again took up the investigation of the alleged conversation of Judge Field on the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws. The editor of the newspaper in which the statement was published again declined to disclose the name of the author. The Committee adjourned without taking any action. The reticent editor will undoubtedly be locked up and kept in prison until

the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads today, requesting that compensation be allowed the different companies for the additional mail cars which have been put on the principal lines throughout the country. The delegation intimated to the Committee that unless the railroads are granted some aid they must take the cars off the road. The Chairman appointed a sub-Committee to consult with the Postmaster-General on the subject.

The House Committee on Appropriations reconsidered their action on the Consular and Diplomatic bill. and to-day resolved to report it substantially as it passed last year. The appropriation for the Greek mission has been stricken out, but it is understood that Gen. Butler, when the bill reaches the House, will move to substitute Greece for Ecuador. The Committee will offer no opposition, and it is thought that

The sub-Committee on Reconstruction held two essions to-day, and continued the taking of evidence in regard to the Grant-Johnson-Stanton correspondence. J. B. S., the newspaper correspondent, who was before the Committee on Saturday, was recalled today. He was the only witness examined. It is understood that his testimony amounts to nothing, except that it establishes the fact that the President used him as a medium through which to make public his stories about Gen. Grant. A summons was served upon Gen. Grant, and he will probably appear before the Committee to-morrow. The greatest interest is manifested by Congressmen and others in the proceedings of this Committee. Numerous stories are told concerning what the Committee has done and will do. Nothing definite is known, however. Outside, the Rapublican members of Congress are pondering over and discussing matters quietly in anticipation of a finality. Correspondents not in the confidence of the dominant party of Congress are sending off all sorts of stories on the subject,

which, it is unnecessary to say, cannot be trusted. Intelligence received by mail to-night, together with news by telegraph, would seem to indicate that the Constitution has been defeated in Alabama. Prominent Republicans have received letters written during the first two days of the election, which give very gloomy accounts of the condition of affairs all over the State, and indicate a probable defeat. They say that Mr. Johnson had agents scattered everywhere, urging the white people to make all possible opposition, to endeavor to keep the blacks away from the polls, and persecute them in every way. It is

feared that Johnson has succeeded in his efforts. But two nominations were sent to the Senate today, namely : Charles H. Tuckerman of New-York, and of literary celebrity, to be Minister Resident in Greece, and the Hon. John W. Menzies, formerly member of Congress from Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the VIth District of that State. It is understood that Robert S. Read, a merchaut, of Philadelphia, will receive the nomination for Collector of Customs at that city, to succeed the incumbent Joseph W. Cake. Mr. Read is a Conservative Republican.

Official letters received here from Madrid show a misunderstanding between Mr. Hale, Minister to Spain, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Perry, and it is said that the former will come home unless

Perry is recalled. country in May. He will stump New-Jersey in the east election, and a movement is on foot to secure ! Court bad no turisdict

for him the nomination for Governor of that State | XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

It is generally credited in official circles to-night that Mr. Johnson has determined to bestow the mission to England upon Geo. B. McClellan, as a reward for his eminent services to the Democratic party in the late war.

The reception at the Executive Mansion to-night was very brilliant, and more numerously attended than on any former occasion. But two more receptions are contemplated this season. The President's state dinners are to be commenced in about three

This forenoon Secretary Stanton was visited at the War Department by many Congressmen, among whom were Senators Wade, Cameron, Nye, Pomeroy,

and others. From very good authority it is learned that the Senate Finance Committee is unanimously in favor of rejecting Col. Wisewell for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is expected that the Committee will finally dispose of the nomination at their next meeting.

A letter received from New-York to-day states that frand whisky is selling there at from 80 cents to \$1 per gallon, without tax receipts. No removals from

or entries in bonded warehouses are reported.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, inclosing the communication from the Secretary of the Navy relative to depredations upon and the future care of the reservations of lands for the purpose of supplying timber for the navy. The lands thus reserved were placed under the control of the Navy Department, and are scattered through the States of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, embracing a total of 264,000 acres. Secretary Welles says: "If these lands are to be retained for the purpose for which they have been protected for half a century, an appropriation of \$20,000, for salaries and other necessary expenses, will be required."

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution, sent or entries in bonded warehouses are reported.

Some of the papers are dated two years back. The Secretary promises another portion on the subject, so as to fully give all the information on the files of his department up to this date. The documents are composed, for the greater part, of the reports of proceedings of meetings in this country, and addresses to the Government on that subject, asking relief for to the Government on that subject, asking relief for

to the Government on that subject, asking rehet for naturalized citizens abroad.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of January last to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following sums, viz.:

Miscellaneous and Foreign intercourse. \$4.687,100 interest on Public Debt. 29,817,000 War. 5,807,400

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI NONSUITED IN THE In the Supreme Court of the United States, esterday, Associate-Justice Nelson announced the opinons in the case of the State of Georgia against the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and Major-Gen. Pope. The last named, at the time the bill was filed, was commanding the Third Military District, composed of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, designated by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for the more efficient government of the Rebel States. The bill filed by the State of Georgia prayed for an injunction to several provisions of these acts, and set forth the existfurther, that on the surrender of the Confederate army possession and enjoyment of all the rights belonging to a State in the Union under the Constitution and laws of that the intention and design of those acts of Congress were apparent on their face and by their terms-namely: the Sin soliton a pertion of those statics, to maximize the religion the people there of an interprint that the what when the departs for each the pertion of the state of the state of the people that the defaultant might be stated on the people of the people that the defaultant might be reported by the state of the people of the people that the defaultant might be reported by the state of the people of the people that the tender of the people of the people that the people of the peo

taking the eath, he had to swear falsely.

Mr. HARLAN asked whether the Senator had not declared the law unconstitutional?

Mr. HENDRICKS rephed that he was not in the Senate when the bill was passed; but on the question of the amission of Senator Bayard of Delaware, he had expressed the opinion that Cougress could add no qualification to those which the Constitution required of a Senator.

Mr. HARLAN then pointed to the inconsistency of setting that oath up as a barrier, when current history showed from the action of Maryland what would be the result. Did the Senator believe that the lact that he would vote against the admission was a sufficient berrier, in view of the fact that a vast majority of the people of the South could not take that oath, and that men had been elected who knew their own inelgibility, and yet had permitted the chalmed that the object of the President that if he would what men had been elected the sease to enable members to arrange themselves to be nominated? It was evident that if the selection pering tour had been to obtain enough Northern sup
that the drawing be postponed until after the admission of the representatives from Alabama. Negatived by 14 to 15 to 18.

On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.), Messra, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Wasaburne of Illinois, and Thomas of Maryland, were permitted to select their seats before the drawing began.

The first name drawn out of the box was that of Mr. Poland, in whose favor a like courtesy had been suggested by Mr. Eldridge. He selected his seat on the Republicant mental of the state that the weather what would what was attended with the usual amusing incidents.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

After a short recess to enable members to arrange themselves to be nominated? It was evident that if the selection of the President of the United States in reference to the trial and conviction of American edizens in the real and conviction of American edizens in the real and conviction of American dependence of the Freident of the United States in refe

porters of his policy to act with the South in controlling the Government. The Copperheads and the Rebels had both claimed that the war was illegal and unconstitutional, and that the debt contracted in its prosecution was illegal also, but that their acts in self-defense not being unconstitutional, and they had a right to indemnity for that, and for their losses by the war. Doubtless those men were conselentious in their opinions; but was not the action of Congress justifiable in taking measures to prevent that state of things! But it it did take place, Senators had argued that the Northera majority would still be sufficient to prevent that danger. Pointing to the fret that criminals were disfranchized, who, he said, might, if allowed to vote, hold the bulance of power in their hands, he said that disloyal men might thus hold it in these halis. Those men, and even the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) claimed that the Reconstruction laws were admitted by leading Republicans to be unconstitutional, and that Senator and others had charged that those laws were originated for party purposes. Were the 4t Republicans in the Senate so decient in conscientiousness, and honesty, and ability, in comparison with the 10 Democratic Senators! The dogma set forth in the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court had been set aside by the action of the freemen of the country; and if the Supreme Court should in future pronounce the Reconstruction laws unconstitutional, that decision would some time meet the same fate. He read the figures of recent elections, and said that the last expression of the popular jury had pronounced upon the conduct of Congress by upward of 13t.0em adjority, though it was true that local issues had made that majority less than former once. Why did not the ten Senators join in that recently-expressed option of the popular generos upon the conductor to the action of Congress!

Mr. TIPTON (Rep., Neb.) next took the floor, and read an argument in favor of the hall. He recited the circumstances atteding t NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1808.

DESULTORY BUSINESS OF THE MORNING HOUR. Bills granting pensions came over from the

House, and were suitably referred.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) rose to a personal explanation, saying that the Associated Press report had wrongly credited him with remarks made by Mr. Summer on the Tenure-of-Office bill.

Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.) presented the petition asking the admission of Colorado as a State. Committee on Territories.

ing the admission of Colorado as a State. Committee on Territories.

Mr. NORTON (Dem., Minn.)—The potition of the employes of the Government priming office, asking to be inclined in the 20 per cent increase. Appropriations.

Mr. CONKLING (Bep., N. Y.)—A petition from the Common Council of Buffalo, N. Y., for the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo, Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.)—A petition from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, for the removal of obstructions in the East River. Commerce.

Mr. CONKLING—A petition from Henry Newell, a loyal citizen of Louisiana, praying the reissue and replacement of the four Government bonds lost by him. Finance.

Mr. MORGAN—A petition from the citizens of New-York praying for the legalization of gold contracts. He asked that, as the Funding bill contains provisions on the subject, the petition should be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), the bill for the relief of Capt. C. P. Jehnson was taken up and passed.

od.

MORRILL (Rep., Me.)—Resolutions from the Legiste of the State of Maine against the removal of the ed States District Court for the District of Maine. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.)—A resolution instructing ommittee of the District of Columbia to inquire into

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.)—A resolution instructing the Committee of the District of Columbia to inquire into the facts regarding the forcible ejectment, on Saturday last, from the horse railroad from Washington to Georgetown of an employé of the Senate, on account of race.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) objecting, it went over. A similar resolution was offered by Mr. SUMNER, but Mr. BUCKALEW objected, and it went over.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. POMROY (Rep., Kansas) offered a joint resolution authorizing the payment to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the quarterly subsidy of \$125,000 for carrying the mails on two round trips per quarter between California and China, instead of three as required by contract, during the first three years, provided said Company shall execute a bond that for each monthly trip omitted during that time an additional trip, in regular monthly succession, conveying the United States mail shall be performed without compensation, immediately after the termination of the contract.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) called up his resolution asking information from the Secretary of War, in regard to chartering and hiring vessels during the war.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lows) thought the resolution harmless. The chartering was all done by the Quartermarters, except in the case of those for Gen. Banke's expedition. No compensations were made to the agents.

CALL OF THE STATES.

Under the usual Monday morning call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:

Mr. CLARKE (Rep., Kansas)—In aid of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. Committee on the Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. Committee on the Pacific Railway, Indian depredations, and amendatory to the Act of June 30, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Committee on Indian Affairs.

over.

THE TERRITORY OF NOVAJO.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill to set apart a territory for the Indians now inhabiting the State of Nevada, and the Territories of Utah, Colorado, New-Mexico, and Arizona, which is to be bounded by the 36th and 46th parallels, and the 107th and 111th meridians. The new territory is to be known as the Territory of Novajo, and is to be governed by the laws applying to all similar reservations. Committee on Indian Affairs. Also a joint resolution authorizing the issue to Indian tribes of surplus or condemned army stores. Military Committee.

mittee.

The Senate then took up the

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) addressed the Senate. If
the existing State Governments of the South were legal,
and in harmony with the Constitution, Congress had no
authority over their local affairs any more than over
those of other States. He pointed out that Senators on
the other side and every department of the Government,
including the Judiciary, quoting the colution of Justice

appointment of a special agent to take charge of the Post-Office at Pen Yan. Post-Office Committee.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., lowal, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Rock Island bridge over the Mississippi. He said it was samply explanatory of the law, and had no money in it.

Mr. SCOFFELD (Rep., Penn.) took issue with the gentleman from Iowa (Price). There was not only money, but a good deal of money in it. It was neither more nor less than a plan to build a bridge across the Mississippi, half at the expense of the Government, and give it to a religious.

half at the expense of the torter and radical.

Mr. PRICE remarked that when the gentleman (Scofield) asserted that it was proposed to build a bridge across the Mississippi and give it to a railroad, he asserted what had no foundation in fact. By the joint resolution, the ownership of the bridge would remain in the Government. If the gentleman (Scofield) spoke as the Attorney for the Railroad Company, it might be all very well, because this act was not what the railroad men liked, but what the Government wanted.

waited.
Mr. SCOFIELD rejoined that, though the gentleman (Price) had charged that he had misstated the facts, he had stated none at all, but wanted the House to go it blind.

blind.

After further discussion, from which it appeared that
the bridge is to be built at the joint expense of the Government and the Railroad Company, and that this act is
necessary for the regulation of way, de., the joint resolution was passed by Yeas, 85; Nays, 45.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) asked leave to offer a resolu-tion that the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee on Impeachment be referred to the Committee on Recon-struction, and that the Committee have leave to report at

any time.

Messrs. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) and BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) objected.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) suggested that nobody would object, if the gentieman (Mr. Stevens) would consent, to the printing of 50,000 copies of that testimony for the use of the public. The public had not had an opportunity of reading that testimony.

Mr. STEVENS had no objection to that.

The SPEAKER remarked that all motions for printing extra copies of documents must be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ELDRIDGE went on to say that he thought the verdict of the people would be conclusive on that testimony.

ony. The SPEAKER asked Mr. Eldridge whether be desired to offer such a resolution for reference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that he did.

The SPEAKER said that there being no objection, Mr. Eldridge's resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO GEN. GRANT.

Mr. BROOKS would not object to Mr. Stevens's resolution if a resolution could be admitted and adopted diecting the General of the Army to send a copy of the 'resident's last letter to him to the Secretary of War, to

Mr. PETERS (Rep., Me.)—To allow the respondent in any criminal proceeding to testify in his own behalf in any United States Court, held in a State where such privi-lege is allowed by the statute in the courts thereof. Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.)—To provide for the expertation of distilled spirits in bond. Committee on Ways and Means. This bill is really reported from the Committee on the Committee of the C

President's lass letter to him to the Secretary of War, to send to the House.

Mr. STEVENS agreed to that.

There being no objection that resolution was adopted, and then all objection having been withdrawn, Mr. Stevens's resolution was adopted.

The House then, at 3‡, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ia.) in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Excentive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN (Rep., N. Y.) reported, from the Committee on Public Printing, that the cost of printing for the House of Representatives in 1859 and 1859 was \$555.210, and the cost of like printing in 1866 and 1857 was \$555.210, and the cost for 1859 and 1859 was on a gold basis. If the extra cost of material were added, the figures would be, for the years 1859 and 1859 was on a gold basis. If the extra cost of material were added, the figures would be, for the years 1859 and 1850, \$882, 855, or within \$15,514 of double the amount paid for printing for the House last year. Daring the XXXIIId Congress, when Mr. Lyan Boyd was Speaker, the printing for the Senate and House of Representatives cost \$2,220,715, and House of Representatives cost \$2,220,715, and House of Representatives cost of printing for the XXXIIId Congress, with Schuyler Colfax Speaker, \$1,335,791. If to the cost of printing for the XXXIIId Congress, were added the extra cost of material paid by the XXXIXth Congress, it would make the expenditure for the XXXXIIId Congress amount to \$3,886,281, against \$1,535,791, for the AXXIIId Congress smount to \$3,886,281, against \$1,535,791, for the AXXIXth Congress; showing a saving in favor of Republican economy over Democratic extravagance. He had not taken into account the increase growing out of the War—of the Internal Revenue or of population. The 20 per cent additional was added to the various items for the compensation of cuployes of the Congressional Library, of the femiliane employes in the public printing-office

A discussion arose in reference to an appropriation of singless for the payment of judgments which may be rendered by the Court of Claims, without disposing of the

Means. This bil is really reported from the Committee and recommitted.

GRADUAL RETURN TO SPICIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. GRAFFIELD (Rep., Ohio)—To provide for a gradual return to specie payment. Ways and Means. It provides that on and after the 1st of December, 1808, the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange gold for legal-tender notes at the rate of one gold dollar for one dollar and thirty cents in currency; on the 1st of January, 1809, at \$1.20; and on the first of each succeeding mooth until the exchange is dollar for dollar; and that on and after June 1, 1871, the United States will pay gold for all its legal-tender notes, dollar for dollar. It leaves the question of contraction or expansion of the currency to future legislation. Also, to equalize contracts hereafter made for the payment of gold. Ways and Means.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.)—For retiring United States notes, and for a free system of National Banking. Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.)—Declaring that it is inexpedient to have any change or reduction of the banking system. Committee on Banking.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—Extending the provisions of section 8 of the act of July 28, 1862, to protect the revenue in the prosecution of saits, withdrawing executions and paying judgments against officers of the United States, relative to captured and abandoned property, to all suits and proceedings against civil or military officers of rats done during the Rebellion under the authority of the Executive Government of the United States.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.)—Requesting the Committee question,

The Committee, at 44 o'clock, rose.

APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Ferm.), in behalf of his absent cotleague (Mr. Stevens), asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of State to bring to the friendly notice of the Emperor of Russia the injury alleged to have been sustained by Mr. B. W. Perkins, late of Messachuseits, in connection with certain contracts in Russia.

Mr. SPALDING (Pep., Oho) objected.

Mr. PILE (Rep., Mo.) rose to a personal explanation of remarks between himself and Mr. Johnson (Dem. Cal.).

SPIARING DISHESPECTIVILY OF THE PRESENENT. lly of the Executive Government of the United States.

Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mill.ER (Rep., Penn.)—Requesting the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire and report if further legislation is necessary to insure more speedy restoration of the ten late Rebei States to full political rights with sufficient guarantees. Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ARNELL (Rep., Tenn.)—In reference to the continuace of the Freedman's Eureau in Tennessee. Freedman's Affairs.

splanting dishesplattellay of the President.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem. Cal.) announced that he would take the thout to marrow morning.

The SPFAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting papers in the courtmental case of Second Engineer Sawyer, tried at the Fortsmouth Navy-Yard for speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States, and suspended for a

year.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), while admitting that disrespect to a superior officer should be purished, characterized the action of the informer in the case as a poor,
mean, dirty, pinping business.

Mr. WASHBUENE (Rep., III.) inquired whether that
court marrial was one organized to convict.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it was not. It was composed of very honorable men, but he was surprised at
their indian.

Northern lakes on payment of the Internal Revenue tax.
Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HUNTER (Rep., Ind.)—To grant relief to the soldiers of 1815 (Indiana Volunteers.) Military Affairs.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.)—In relation to additional bounty. Same reference.

Mr. VAN HORN (Rep., Mo.)—For the regulation of the terms of the United States Courts for the Western District of Missouri. Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GRAVELLY (Rep., Mo.)—In aid of the Atlantic and Pacific Radicond. Pacific Rativoid Committee.

Mr. MORRIELL (Rep., Penn.)—in relation to the Collector of Casions at Yorstown, Va., and abolishing the office of Deputy Collector there. Ways and Means.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Rep., N.Y.,—To regulate the duries on implex, timber, wood, and the manufactures of wood. Ways and Means. The bill proposes to abolish specific for ad valorem duties.

FORESHADOWED ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. BURLEIGH (Rep., Co. Ter.) offsred a resolution for the assignment of a room in the Capitol to delegates from Territories.

The SPIZAKER did not know how the resolution could be carried out, as the Capitol has not rooms enough for the assignment of a room in the Capitol to delegates from Territories. their finding.

Mr. PEUYN (Dem., N. Y.) said it was not fair to the Secretary of the Navy or to officers of the Government to bring in such papers or make such statements on such an occasion as this.

Mr. St HENCK merely contended that it was a harsh sentence for words spoken in private conversation, and that it was contemptible for the Secretary of the Navy to keep a six at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard. The testimony would show that the witness in the case had spoken as disrespectfully of Congress as Mr. Sawyer had of the President, and therefore he wanted it printed.

Mr. ELA (Rep., N. H.) had been informed that employes at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard had been discharged because they had expressed Republican sentiments, and he hoped that all appropriations for delectives and spice at the Navy-Yards might be stricken out.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) was glad that the Republican sele of the House had awakened to the hard-hips which were infinited upon the Democratic employes all through Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., H.) asked Mr. Randall how many Republicans had been turned out of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard since has election.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., III.) asked Mr. Randall how many Republicans and been turned out of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard since last election.

Mr. RANDALL replied that none had been; that 1,000 we know had been discharged since, and that now Republicans and Democrats are about half and half.

Mr. O'NELL (Rep., Penn., said that the best workmen and most skilled artists had been turned out of employment at the Philadelphia Navy-Yand at the instance of a Democratic Committee.

Mr. RANDALL could give the names of a Republican Committee who had had Democrats turned out under Mr. Lancoln's admitistration.

After some further dialogue on this point, in which Mr. Schenck expressed bis gratified to the Democrats of the

LATEST GENERAL NEWS. [By Telegraph.]

.... Gen. Banks is sick. .... Five horse thieves were arrested near Nashville yesterday.

Nashville yesterday.

... The Montreal discount on American invoices, yesterday, was 20 per cent.

... The United States Supreme Court will adjourn on the first Monday in April.

... The captain of the brigantine Bessie was drowned near St. John, N. B., yesterday.

Ar. HIGHS (Rep., An) obserts a resolution requiring the Secretary of state to furnish information as to the sums poul by his gepartment, yearly, for the services of lavyCasth. 18:0.

Objection having been made, the resolution fles over.

St. LOUIS AGAIN IN QUEST OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) obserted a resolution decharing that the seat of the Government of the United States ought to be removed to the valley of the Mississippl. Rejected by Yeas 77, Nays 22.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT HELL CAPE.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, praying for the removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate, and for a harbor of refage on Block Island.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BALDWIN (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition from clingens of Milford and Brookfield, Mass., for a change in the system of making appointments to the civil service.

The SPEAKER presented Executive documents, ac., as follows, which were appropriately referred:

OUR COMMERCIAL BILATIONS.

From the Secretary of State, with a report of our commercial relations for the year ending September 20, 1857, and from the Assistant Secretary of State, asking for the printing of additional copies thereof for the use of the Department.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., IR.) moved to print 5,000 copies. Committee on Printing.

STELEMF OF THE MISSISSIPPI POOR.

An extract from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi relative to the conton tax being applied to the relief of the Xavy, with a report as to the strength of the Navy on January 1, 1861.

BELIAF OF THE MISSISSIPPI POOR.

An extract from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking on behalf of the Southern planters a loan of \$60,000,000 from the United States Government.

NEW-MEXICO.

The resolutions of the new Mexican Legislature on the subject of the Capitol building, and to the veto powers of the Governor.

The members then, in pursuance of the resolution of Friday last, drew seats.

Various rescinding and procrasti ...The Dominion Cabinet is said to have selected the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.
...The Patent-Othee will issue 276 patents this week. Last week 350 applications and 55 cavears were received.
...The Liverpool steamship Austrian was detained by the Capadian pairs not problem.

tained by the Canadian mails until midnight on Sunday, at Portland, Me.

....Three steamships, built by Virginia, have been added to the Norfolk syster fleet, to insure payment of the syster tax. .... A Philadelphia news-vender has been held

pictorial weeklies.

... The Memphis City Council enacted the abolition, last night, of the Fire Department, after March 1, the City treasury being empty.

... The brig Bessie, for Havana, was stranded near the harbor of St. John, N. B., on Sunday. The latest dispatch says that her cargo is a total loss.

"L. W. F." of Philadelphia has inclosed \$256 to the Secretary of the Transary—a sum which he had innevertently omitted to pay to the Treasury.

... Walker B. Rodman, jr., killed Absalom Wright, an old man, in Salem, Ind., on Saturday, by striking his head with the butt of a gun. The murderer .John S. Platt, a messenger in the employ of the Merchanis' I alon Express Company, was arrested in St. Lonis, yesterday, on charge of embezzling \$100 from

mental despondency.

... The Commissioner of Agriculture cannot supply seeds to any but practical agriculturists and persons who may be recommended by agricultural societies. None others need apply.

.... The Secretary of State has received letter from our Consul at Barcelona, covering a letter from Capt. Holmes, reporting that the California ship Seminole was dismasted by a whirtwind, on the 3d of December, in lat 37°, long. 55° 39° W., and would go to St. Thomas. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BY ATLANTIC TREMCHAPH TO THE TRINCAL

## EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN THE FENIANS-CAPT. MACKAY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- Capt. Mackay, who was captured at Cork a few days since, for planning the recent attack on the Martello Tower, at Duncannon, was brought up for examination on Saturday afternoon. The evidence seemed to be conclusive, and he was fully committed for trial. Capt. Mackay is described as a very young man, having barely completed his twenty-first year. Several of the rioters who attempted to rescue Mackay from the custody of the police, were also examined and committed. It seems that in the molee two of the police were shot, and dangerously wounded.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER. The Marquis d'Azeglio, who, since 1850, has been the Embassador of Italy to the Court of St. James. has sent his resignation to the King of Italy, and requests to be recalled from London at an early day.

THE CABMEN'S STRIKE AT AN END. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10 .- The protracted strike of the cabmen in this city has ended. The men have all returned to their stands, and cabs are now running through the streets as usual, to the great relief of the

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN WARWICK JAIL. London, Feb. 10.-The guards of constables and soldiers in and around Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoner Burke is still confined, have been doubled, and many additional precautions have been taken in consequence of reports that the Fenians threatened to rescue their leader by force. Much excitement exists in Warwick. The citizens volunteer

### IRELAND.

in large numbers to serve as special constables.

ANOTHER FIGHT BETWEEN THE FENIANS AND THE POLICE AT CORK.

CORK, Feb. 10.-Last night a squad of policemen who were patrolling the city were confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack upon them with clubs and stones. The policemen, being greatly outnumbered, fell back to the nearest station. They were chased some distance by the mob, several of whom during the flight of the police fired upon them with pistols and other firearms. None of the latter, however, were hurt. As soon as they reached the neighborhood of the station the pursuit ceased, and when the police, reënforced, again sallied out, the crowd had dispersed. As the night was dark and thick, none of the attacking party could be distinctly seen or recognized, and though the officers are actively searching for the suspected ringleaders, they have not yet been able to effect

CORK, Feb. 10-Evening.-The police have suceeded in arresting many persons who are suspected to have taken part in the riotous attempt to rescue Capt. Mackay. It is reported that among those arrested two have been identified as the men who shot the two policemen on that occasion; but as no examinations have yet taken place, nothing definite is known as to the charges or evidence against them.

Some persons have also been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault on the policemen last night. The recent bold disturbances of the peace have caused the Government officials here to redouble their vigilance.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST FENIANS AT DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Feb. 10-Evening .- The Grand Jury, to whom the cases of the accused Fenians now in the prisons of this city are to be presented, to-day assembled at the Court-House, Lord Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, delivered the charge to the jury, in which he deployed, in strong language, outrages which had been perpetrated, and the useless agitation and lawless spirit now prevailing in Ireland. The Grand Jury then withdrew to their

chambers and commenced their labors. oner Lennon: one is for treason, and the other is for murder, he being charged with shooting the police-

man at Stenaside. The prisoner Pigot has been indicted on the charge

# FRANCE.

AWARD TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- Mr. McCormick, in a private dispatch, dated Paris to-day, reports that on the 5th inst, an official report was published of the trial of improved agricultural implements on the Imperial farms last year, and of the awards the successful inventors by the special commission appointed by the Emperor. Agrand prize is given R. C. McCormick of Illinois for his reaping-machine, and a gold medal, together with an object of art, to Mr. Wood of Hoosic Falls, New-York, for his mowing-machine. Upon both gentle-

men the Emperor has conferred the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Other grand prizes are also awarded the Emperors of France, Austria, and Russin.

CHINA.

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION-EARTHQUAKES-THE REBELLION.

LONDON, Feb. 10.-Dispatches from China with

news to the latest date have ben received. The United States Minister, Mr. Burlingame, had left Pekin on his mission for the Emperor of China, and had arrived at Shanghai, from which place he was to proceed direct to the United States. Shocks of earthquake had been felt at Shanghai

and Ningpoo, and in the surrounding districts, No. destruction of property or loss of life is reported, and the oscillations were not violent: but the unusual occurrence caused great consternation among the Chinese, and wherever the phenomenon was felt the wildest panic prevailed.

The intelligence in regard to the Rebellion in the north of China is not very definite. The Imperialists report that battles have taken place since the conflict of Shinting, and they claim that the Rebels have been defeated in all these later encounters, and that the Imperial armies are rapidly gaining the ground which they had lost.

#### GERMANY. THE CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT.

BURLIN, Feb. 10.-The National Customs Conference, which will soon assemble here, is regarded not only as important to the interests of commerce, but as likely to advance in no slight degree the progress of German unity. The National party, taking advantage of the opportunity, are assidnously laying their plans to give a political character to the approaching conference, which it is expected will emgrace representatives from all sections of the Father-

# CUBA.

PROTEST AGAINST A CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATION -RETURN OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL-

HAVANA, Feb. 10 .- The captain of the Ameriean brig Mountain Eagle has filed a protest with the Acting United States Consul against the new Custom-House regulation, compelling payment to be made in advance as security for duties on goods in the manifest, and for other expenses of the ship. Captain-General Lersund has returned from his tour through the island. The first series of performances given by Madame Kiltori in this city has terminated, and she has gone to Matanzas.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR GUTHRIE. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10 .- The Hon. James Guthe to-day sent his resignation as United States Senator to the Governor, on account of his continued sickness